Remarks/Arguments:

Claims 12, 14 and 21 were amended merely to correct a typographical error. Claims 19-20 were canceled without prejudices. New claims 25-27 are presented for examination.

Claims 12-24 were rejected under were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,349,967 to Wang in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,785,724 to Drainville *et al.* (hereafter: "Drainville"). For the reasons discussed below, these claims, as amended, are now in condition for allowance.

Claim 12 has been amended to recite *inter alia* an electronic device including: (1) an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest (see pg. 14, lines 9-12); and (2) an operation information transmission part which transmits the operation information at a request of the access device, the access device requesting electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device such that the operation information is transmitted after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device. The operation information is information to configure operation of one of the electronic device and another electronic device. The electronic device access information includes at least a dynamically changing global IP address of the electronic device.

That is, as discussed on, for example, pg. 14, the electronic device address information is updated to the latest by making electronic device 11 store it as appropriate to the server device. Further, as discussed on, for example, pg. 30, a portable phone 14 can make a connection with a router 12 identified by an electronic device access information while bypassing the server 13. The router can then transmit screen information to the phone 14 so that the portable phone 14 can, for example, schedule a preprogrammed recording at a VCR connected to the router 12.

Wang describes a Home Network owner initially registering home network information on the Home Portal 1050, where the information includes the IP address of the home network 300. However, Wang fails to teach or suggest that an device at the home network 300 includes an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest as called for in amended claim 12.

Further, as conceded by the examiner, Wang fails to specifically teach transmitting the operation information after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the access device to the electronic device while bypassing the server device as called for in claim 12. The examiner has cited Drainville in order to cure the deficient teachings of Wang.

Drainville describes a remote monitoring system including a client 10, a server 30 with an Internet connection, and an on-demand web server 22 that can connect to the Internet. The web server 30 forwards the dynamic IP address of the on-demand server 22 to the client 10 via a redirect tag. The on-demand server 22 is generally a portion of a remote device 20, which can be a water treatment controller for monitoring and controlling aspects of water quality.

However, as recited in claim 12, the electronic device includes an operation information transmission part which transmits *operation* information that is information to configure operation of one of the electronic device and another electronic device to the access device.

Although Drainville describes communicating information at the water meter as the remote device 20 by using the IP address of the on-demand server 22, Drainville fails to teach or suggest communication including transmitting an operation information which is information to configure operation of the electronic device or another electronic device to the access device after a server has

transmitted the electronic device access information of the electronic device to the access device.

Further, Drainville also fails to teach or suggest an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest as called for in amended claim 12.

That is, the combination of Wang and Drainville at best merely describes exchanging location information of an electronic device to the access device so that the access device can only obtain *information* from the electronic device using the electronic device access information such as meter values. The combination fails to teach or suggest using the location information to transmit operation information for operating a device to the access device while bypassing the server device.

Further, assuming *arguendo* that Drainville describes using the location information to transmit operation information for operating a device from the electronic device to the access device while bypassing the server device, Wang *teaches away* from an electronic device transmitting operation information for operating a device to the access device while bypassing the server device.

Particularly, Wang states that "to provide secure access to home network, the communication agent 1066 in the gateway device 702 in the home network *only* allows communication with authorized or certified home portals 1050 to virtually eliminate the chances of a breaking into the home network 300 (see col. 47, lines 45-52).

Further, Wang emphasizes in col. 54, lines 27-32 that the remote access device 1052 cannot access the home network directly 300, the remote device accesses the home network through the home portal 1050.

Therefore, because the combination of Drainville and Wang fails to teach or suggest (1) an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic

device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest; (2) transmitting an operation information which is information to configure operation of the electronic device or another electronic device to the access device after a server has transmitted the electronic device access information of the electronic device to the access device, and because (3) Wang discourages communication between remote access device and home network while bypassing the server, the applicant contends that one skilled in the art would have no reason to modify Wang so that the home portal server sent an IP address of the gateway at the home network to the remote apparatus as described in Drainville, the rejection of claim 12, as well as dependent claims 13, 16, 18-19 and 23 should be withdrawn.

Claim 14 recites similar limitations to claim 12, albeit in method format. Therefore, the rejection of claim 14, as well as dependent claims 15, 17, 20 and 24 should be withdrawn for the above-mentioned reasons with respect to claim 12.

Further, claims 13 and 15 recite the electronic device storing the device operation information accepted by the device operation information reception part, wherein the device drive part operates based on the device operation information stored by the device operation information setting part.

As discussed above, Wang *teaches away* from an electronic device transmitting operation information for operating a device to the access device while bypassing the server device. The concerns Wang describes regarding home security particularly apply to the embodiment recited here wherein the electronic device operates based on the device operation information stored by the device operation information setting part received from the access device. The applicants respectfully contend that one skilled in the art would have had no reason to modify Wang at the time of the invention in a manner in which Wang clearly teaches against. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 13 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

Claim 21 recites an information processing system including *inter alia* (1) an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access

information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest; and (2) an electronic device and an access device operable to request electronic device access information of the electronic device from a server device, wherein the electronic device access information of the electronic device is transmitted by the server device to the access device such that the operation information is transmitted by the operation information transmission part after the access device receives the electronic device access information of the electronic device from the server device by the access device to the electronic device while bypassing the server device.

As discussed above, the combination of Drainville and Wang fails to teach or suggest an address providing part which provides and registers electronic device access information to the server device at an arbitrary timing so that the electronic device access information stored in an access information management part of the server is updated to the latest and transmitting operation information which is information to configure operation of the electronic device or another electronic device to the access device from the electronic device while bypassing the server, and Wang teaches against communication between remote access device and home network while bypassing the server. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 21 as well as dependent claim 22 should be withdrawn.

Claims 22-24 recite that the electronic device access information of the electronic device includes a port number. The applicants respectfully disagree with the examiner's contention that Drainville describes a port number. The portions of Drainville cited by the examiner do not mention transmitting a port number of the device 22 to the access device.

Therefore, because the combination of Drainville and Wang fails to teach or suggest that the electronic device access information of the electronic device includes a port number, the rejection of claims 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) should be withdrawn.

New claims 25-27 are presented for examination. Support for new claims 25-27 can be found in, for example, pgs. 30-31 and in claims 16-17. Particularly, new claims 25-27 clarify that the electronic device can transmit operation screen information to the access device while bypassing the server device after the access device receives the global Internet protocol IP address and port number of the electronic device from the server. As discussed above, Wang *teaches against* providing the access device with the global IP address of the electronic device and transmitting operation information between the access device and the electronic device while bypassing the server device due to the potential security vulnerabilities. Accordingly, new claims 25-27 should be in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

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